



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

p. 236, Audubon is quoted as finding one "placed in the forks of a low tree or bush, partly pensive, projecting a little above the twigs to which it is attached, and extending below them nearly two inches," while these are placed on the top of the limb, which is from one half to three quarters of an inch in diameter, and the nest does not extend below the centre. The dimensions of the nest are outside two and a half inches across by two inches deep, inside one and seven eighths by one and a quarter inches.

Audubon is also quoted as saying, "The eggs are five in number, of a pure white with a few reddish spots about the larger end," while these are bluish white with a wreath of reddish brown and lilac spots about the larger end, and small brown dots over the whole egg. The dimensions of the two saved are .70 X .52 and .71 X .52 inches. I sent the male and female *D. cærulea* to Dr. A. K. Fisher, of Washington. On June 23 I secured the second nest and eggs, also the female, but did not succeed in finding the male. The nest contained three eggs, also one egg of the Cowbird. These eggs are not as large as the first, measuring only .64 X .50, .63 X .49, .64 X .50 inches. The general color is the same, but the wreath about the large end is not as distinct. The nests are made of the fibre of the thistle and sparingly covered with lichens, and lined with a brown hair-like substance that I do not know the name of. On June 30 I found another nest in a piece of woods about one mile from where I took the others, but it was too high to be secured, and from the action of the female I concluded it contained young. On July 4 I secured three adult birds, one male and two females, also three young; all but one female were taken within twenty rods of where I secured the two nests and eggs. One female and two young were sent to Dr. A. K. Fisher, and one male and female and one young were sent to the Smithsonian Institution. July 7 I visited the same place and saw another brood of three young which seemed to be able to fly as well as the adults, although the old birds were feeding them; I did not try to secure any of these. July 14 I could not find one of this species at the same place. July 21 I found a late brood, but secured only the adult female and one young which I sent to the American Museum of Natural History, New York City, at the request of Mr. J. A. Allen. All the young of this species taken resemble the adult female with the exception that they have yellowish downy feathers on the breast and edge of wing.

On July 28 I again visited the same place, but did not see a Blue Warbler and came to the conclusion that they had moved southward.

In 'North American Birds' Dr. Brewer says that he has been informed that this species "abounds and breeds in the vicinity of Niagara Falls," although he does not say that any nests or eggs were secured, and as he also says "little is known of its breeding habits," I have here been more explicit in regard to my observations than I otherwise should have been.—J. L. DAVISON, *Lockport, Niagara County, N. Y.*

Dendroica cærulea at Seymour, Connecticut.—On May 10, 1888, I shot a fine adult female Cerulean Warbler from a flock of Parula Warblers

with which it seemed to be associating. The locality was dry and somewhat elevated, with a growth of high hard-wood trees and but little underbrush. With its companions, the bird kept chiefly among the top-most branches where I watched it for twenty minutes until, leaving the Parulas, it gradually descended into the lower branches to some fourteen feet from the ground, when I shot it.

It measured: length 4.60, spread of wings 7.55 inches. Its stomach contained insects only. The largest ova in the ovary were about the size of No. 12 shot.—EDWIN H. EAMES, *Seymour, Conn.*

An Albino Blackpoll Warbler.—A male specimen of *Dendroica striata* taken by the writer at Upper Chichester, Delaware Co., Penn., May 12, 1888, during migration, displays such a remarkable variation of plumage as to merit special mention.

The entire crown, with the exception of three or four small black feathers over the eyes, is pure white, the edges of the feathers tipped with cream color which is more decided fringing the neck. The upper tail-coverts and rump are pure white, extending high up on the back and passing irregularly through the interscapulars and joining the white on back of neck and crown; rather silky across the rump. The interscapulars form an irregular bar across the shoulders. The scapulars and tertiaries are sparsely spotted with white, most prominent on the right side. The sides of breast are streaked as usual, although of a rusty color, rather obsolete as they approach the chin which is pure white. The throat and breast are ochroleucous. Otherwise the plumage is natural. The upper and lower mandibles, legs and feet, are deep yellow. The white feathers are immaculate from the quills out, none being edged or spotted with the natural colors.—J. HARRIS REED, *Ridley Park, Penn.*

Cistothorus palustris marianæ on the Coast of Georgia.—Of seven Long-billed Marsh Wrens taken by Mr. W. W. Worthington at various dates during November and December, 1887, and January, 1888, on Sapelo Island, Georgia, six prove to belong to the lately described *C. p. marianæ* Scott. The seventh bird is a typical *palustris*.—WILLIAM BREWSTER, *Cambridge, Mass.*

Capture of the Brown-headed Nuthatch near Elmira, N. Y.—While making some observations on the migration of birds, this spring, for the Division of Economic Ornithology of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, I had the good fortune to procure a specimen of *Sitta pusilla*, Brown-headed Nuthatch. I can find no record of its being taken in New York State before, and Dr. A. K. Fisher, of the Department, to whom I sent the bird for examination, says he can find no record of its being taken in our State. The bird is a fine adult male, and was taken at the Mountain House near this city, May 24, 1888.—EDWARD SWIFT, *Elmira, N. Y.*

Impeded Migration and Destruction of Birds at Chicago.—Usually at this time of year (May 20) the small land birds have passed us on their